

**S.R. 520** - By Harris of Tarrant: Joining with the citizens of Tarrant County in paying tribute to Judge Robert L. Wright on the occasion of his retirement after 20 years of loyal service to the people of Texas.

**S.R. 521** - By Moncrief: Paying tribute to two distinguished Texans, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Justin, Jr., who have been chosen to receive the Brotherhood Citation by the Fort Worth Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the 40th annual banquet.

#### RECESS

On motion of Senator Brooks, the Senate at 7:19 p.m. took recess until 8:00 a.m. tomorrow.

#### FORTY-FOURTH DAY

(Continued)

(Friday, April 12, 1991)

#### AFTER RECESS

The Senate met at 8:00 a.m. and was called to order by Senator Haley.

#### LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED BILLS CALENDAR

The Presiding Officer (Senator Haley in Chair) announced that the time had arrived for consideration of the Local and Uncontested Bills Calendar.

Pursuant to Senate Rule 9.03(d), the following bills were laid before the Senate, read second time, amended where applicable, passed to engrossment/third reading, read third time and passed: (Vote on Constitutional Three-Day Rule and final passage indicated after the caption of each bill.)

**S.B. 44** (Barrientos) Relating to the removal of certain territory from an emergency services district by the governing body of a municipality. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 80** (Whitmire) Relating to the creation, extension, renewal, addition to, or modification of restrictive covenants applicable to certain real estate subdivisions. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 81** (Whitmire) Relating to the authority of certain municipalities to enforce real property restrictions; providing a civil penalty. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 142** (Green) Relating to the persons who serve as high school deputy registrars. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 445** (Carriker) Relating to the transfer of the Outstanding Rural Scholar Recognition Program to the Center for Rural Health Initiatives. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 532** (Ellis) Relating to securing criminal history record information for the employees of public school districts or employees of a public or commercial transportation company that contracts with a school district. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 732** (Zaffirini) Relating to the name of the Texas A&M University System and the names of institutions and agencies under the management and control of the board of regents of the system. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 737** (Barrientos) Relating to the establishment of, participation and credit in, and benefits and administration of, a retirement system for employees of certain municipalities. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 738** (Barrientos) Relating to the establishment of, participation and credit in, and benefits and administration of, a retirement system for police officers in certain municipalities. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 811** (Green) Relating to the duration of certain temporary guardianships. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 815** (Parker) Relating to compulsory pilotage services to or from ports in this state; imposing a civil penalty. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 832** (Zaffirini) Relating to validation of the creation of the Uvalde County Underground Water Conservation District and actions of the district. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 870** (Ellis) Relating to the purchase of energy-saving devices or measures by state agencies. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 934** (Green) Relating to promotional eligibility lists under the municipal civil service law in certain cities. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 994** (Whitmire) Relating to benefits from retirement systems for fire fighters in certain municipalities. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1058** (Sims) Relating to validation of the creation of the Medina County Underground Water Conservation District and actions of the district. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1096** (Lucio) Relating to airport zoning regulations adopted by certain political subdivisions. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1120** (Sibley, on behalf of Haley) Relating to audit of fiscal records, investment and deposit of funds, surety bonds of directors, and benefits of employees of the Sabine River Authority of Texas. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1152** (Parker) Relating to a pilot program for ungraded mixed-age instruction in public elementary schools. (31-0) (31-0)

Senator Parker offered the following committee amendment to the bill:

Amend **S.B. 1152**, Sec. 11.2092(a), page 1, line 10 by striking the word "six", following the phrase "who are not less than" and inserting the word "five."

The committee amendment was read and was adopted by a viva voce vote.

On motion of Senator Parker and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended.

**S.B. 1232** (Zaffirini) Relating to instruction at Laredo State University. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1287** (Parker) Relating to the health professions resource center. (31-0) (31-0)

**C.S.S.B. 1390** (Zaffirini) Relating to the creation, administration, powers, duties, operations, financing, and organization of the Middle Rio Grande Solid Waste Management District; granting the authority to issue revenue bonds. (31-0) (31-0)

**S.B. 1424** (Montford) Relating to the sale or exchange of land between the Parks and Wildlife Department and municipalities. (31-0) (31-0)

**H.B. 281** (Montford) Relating to the creation, administration, powers, duties, operation, and financing of the South Plains Underground Water Conservation district. (31-0) (31-0)

**H.B. 398** (Ratliff) Relating to the purchase of a retired firearm from the Department of Public Safety by an officer of the Department of Public Safety. (31-0) (31-0)

#### CONCLUSION OF SESSION FOR LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED BILLS CALENDAR

The Presiding Officer (Senator Haley in Chair) announced that the session for the consideration of the Local and Uncontested Bills Calendar was concluded.

**RECESS**

On motion of Senator Sibley, the Senate at 8:17 a.m. took recess until 8:45 a.m. today.

**AFTER RECESS**

The Senate met at 8:45 a.m. and was called to order by Senator Haley.

**BILL SIGNED**

The Presiding Officer announced the signing in the presence of the Senate, after the caption had been read, the following enrolled bill:

**S.B. 351****MOTION TO ADJOURN**

On motion of Senator Brooks and by unanimous consent, the Senate at 9:00 a.m. agreed to stand adjourned until 11:00 a.m. Monday, April 15, 1991, upon conclusion of the Joint Session.

**JOINT SESSION**

(To hear address by His Excellency, The Honorable Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the Republic of Mexico)

The Members of the Senate convened at 9:15 a.m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address of His Excellency, The Honorable Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the Republic of Mexico, pursuant to the provisions of S.C.R. 48.

The Senators, accompanied by the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms, were announced and were admitted and escorted to seats prepared for them along the aisle.

The Committee to welcome President Salinas was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum: Senators Barrientos, Lucio, Tejeda, Truan and Zaffirini on the part of the Senate and Representatives Cavazos, Delco, Earley, Granoff and Kuempel on the part of the House.

The Lieutenant Governor was announced and, on invitation of the Speaker, occupied a seat on the Speaker's Rostrum.

The Honorable Ann W. Richards, Governor of the State of Texas, was announced by the Doorkeeper of the House and was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum.

His Excellency, The Honorable Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the Republic of Mexico, and his party were announced by the Doorkeeper of the House and were escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum.

The Lieutenant Governor called the Senate to order and announced a quorum present.

The Honorable Gib Lewis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the House to order and announced a quorum present.

The Lieutenant Governor stated the purpose of the Joint Session and then introduced The Honorable Ann W. Richards, Governor of the State of Texas.

Governor Richards extended greetings and welcomed President Salinas to Texas.

Upon introduction by Speaker Lewis, His Excellency, the Honorable Carlos Salinas de Gortari, addressed the Joint Session as follows:

**TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY  
THE HONORABLE CARLOS SALINAS de GORTARI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO**

Mr. Gibson Lewis, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Texas State Legislature:

Mr. Bob Bullock, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of the State of Texas:

Ms. Ann Richards, Governor of the State of Texas:

Ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to address the members of the Legislature of this vigorous and dynamic State of Texas in the United States of America. In this century-old meeting hall I recognize familiar faces who speak for the Texans and reflect their frankness and their great warmth. I have come to the United States to bolster the new stage of friendship and cooperation that unites us today. I come to the State of Texas to say what is already well-known on both sides of the border: that without forgetting our history we can see and imagine a future in which it is our points of convergence that will broaden the horizons of our friendship and form the basis for the respect that our different identities merit.

We are, in effect, building a new relationship. We are doing so because it is good for Mexicans and Americans alike. Geography has inevitably made us neighbors but it is up to us to turn this into valuable and productive ties. Above all we must do so because the world is changing and only a vision that looks toward the twenty-first century, a vision that acknowledges its past and its memories but does not lose itself nor become frozen in them, can perceive the urgent need to cooperate in order to create a more civilized and competitive world and thereby ensure the viability of our nations during the coming millennium.

Three political events define our current responsibilities: the end of the cold war, for which President George Bush, a distinguished Texan by adoption, deserves recognition; the revolutions for freedom and democracy in Central Europe and in Latin America, and the grave conflict in the Persian Gulf. Together, these have given rise to hopes of an imagination set free from its walls and myths, and have reminded us of the extraordinary strength of human convictions and the surprises that history can give. These events enabled us to envisage the desirable arrangement of a world governed by international law. They also showed us the face of uncertainty and unreasonableness, the danger of backsliding instead of advancing, the formidable task of building bridges between ideals and the actual conditions of power and development. Therefore international cooperation is an imperative, particularly for those who are fated to live on either side of the border.

The economic sphere is dominated by trends that affect every nation. The interdependence of economies has cut the distance and time between financial and trade centers throughout the world. Two circumstances mark the progress of this trend: first, the revolution in science and technology that is already having an effect on the terms of production, social relations and even life in the home. The second is the formation of economic zones that give rise to multilateral arrangements. The most far-reaching consequence for all countries is the vital role that competitiveness will play in the future viability of countries, like Mexico, that want to retain their sovereignty as nations.

Competitiveness calls upon us to forge new relations with the United States and also with other nations in the world. It no longer depends on such fixed advantages as natural and human resources. Today, we must create and build up shared advantages through the complementarity of economies in order to compete with the new centers of financial and technological innovation. Europe will soon make up a single major market with its own resources and technology and will be able to look to Central Europe for labor that will make it more competitive. Japan, along with other Asian Pacific countries, has built up chains of production with a formidable

export capacity. The United States and Canada already have a Free-Trade Agreement which is having a major impact on the world and on the hemisphere, but they are still concerned about remedying deficiencies in neglected areas in order to raise their competitiveness in relation to the countries of the Pacific and Europe.

Mexicans do not want, nor will they allow themselves to lag behind global competition, because their well-being depends on it and because they want to form part of the new future. While taking great pride in our age-old culture and a history of heroism, we Mexicans now look to the twenty-first century. In view of the grave crisis of the past decade, our large population of over 82 million, which is growing by more than one and a half million a year, is demanding a response to its demands, ranging from the most basic—health care, food, schools, housing and a clean environment—to full access to political life and comprehensive well-being. Furthermore, our people want those demands to be met with respect for their traditions and their values. We are also aware, however, of the conditions of international competition, and we know that those who close themselves off to competition forsake their future. That is why we have carried out changes which, however near to hand, are no less dramatic than other changes occurring in the world. We are building new areas of consensus, broadening the exercise of freedoms, advancing in the rule of law, and engaging in an intense process of increasingly competitive elections, capable of generating new forms of electoral organization.

With regard to the economy, we are making progress in assuring greater stability and lower levels of inflation, and we are carrying out significant structural changes; through fiscal discipline and concerted agreement, we are now experiencing annual rates of inflation that just a few years ago were monthly rates, and the 1990 deficit amounts to just 0.5 percent of GDP, the lowest in 25 years. To increase the efficiency of the productive plant we unilaterally opened up the economy to international and domestic competition. In this State of Texas, you are well aware of the significance of that liberalization, since it has enabled you to create new jobs and expand economic activity. In Mexico it has also led to job creation, greater productivity, increased exports, more investment, and, most significantly, well-being and hope, optimism in viewing the future. These liberalization measures have gone hand in hand with a far-ranging program to deregulate many sectors of the economy, particularly those of transportation and telecommunications. We have promoted foreign investment through clear rules that provide certainty and security to investors, who now have 100 percent access to all sectors of the economy that are not reserved to the State by our Constitution. Foreign investment has also brought new technology, and we are promoting the establishment of competitive rules for the protection of intellectual property rights. I should also mention the resolute privatization of public enterprises that is underway. Nearly 800 industries, mining companies, airlines, and the telephone company have been subjected to divestiture, sold to private parties or liquidated. This has not only given freer rein to the imagination and initiative of society, but has also enabled us, without resorting to populism, to address the pressing demands of the neediest among us while wholeheartedly encouraging their participation in the measures taken.

The result has been an economy that for two consecutive years has grown faster than the population. In 1990 the Mexican economy grew by almost 4 percent in real terms, thereby also increasing employment, the well-being of the neediest sectors of the population, and the hopes of all. The Mexican people are aware that the major challenges we still face are not beyond our capacity to resolve.

Our domestic efforts to raise Mexico's competitiveness also require that we make efforts abroad to establish links with the most dynamic centers of the world economy—North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim—as well as with our Latin American and particularly our Central American brothers to the south, with whom we share a common future, language and feelings. That is what we have done.

The agreement between the governments of Mexico, the United States and Canada to promote negotiations to create free-trade zone in the three countries of North America deserves special mention due to its importance and scope. The main purpose of this project is to raise the competitiveness of this region in comparison with the other centers of world dynamism. Our economies are certainly different, but in their very differences lie sources of exchange and the possibility of creating the comparative advantages that will enable us to compete.

By gradually eliminating both tariff and non-tariff barriers, assuring access to the regional market, establishing mechanisms for resolving differences and regulations that afford certainty to investors and consequently promote the creation of jobs in the three nations, the free-trade agreement (FTA), would seek to broaden the spectrum of technology, take advantage of economies of scale, make for greater specialization in production and respond more effectively to signals from the world marketplace.

The government of Mexico sees in the free-trade agreement a mechanism for spurring our economy to become more competitive, creating the jobs that my compatriots so sorely need and demand. With the increase in trade and investment, employment will rise, not only in my country, but also in the United States and Canada. U.S. jobs are not being threatened by countries like mine that have different wage scales, but rather by countries with high wages and a high degree of competitiveness. We know that every billion dollars' worth of exports from the United States to Mexico has generated 25 thousand jobs in this country. The increase in U.S. exports to Mexico due to my country's trade liberalization has created 150 thousand jobs in the past four years.

Jobs have also been created in Mexico and well-being has increased because of increased investment and exports. This, let us not forget, also means less migration toward the United States and for us it means retaining Mexicans of extraordinary worth, determined to improve their lot in life. We want to export goods from Mexico, not people; the free-trade agreement will make it possible to reduce migration by stimulating the creation of jobs in both Mexico and the United States.

We also have the experience of our border area, where growth on one side goes hand in hand with growth on the other, for our mutual benefit. But above all, our imperative is to combine resources and technology with a young population like Mexico's, which will put us in an advantageous position in the world—not only for this but for future generations.

Today our agenda is enriched with many other topics of great importance. We have found new forms of cooperation on the border. We are building new international bridges in response to dynamic economic and cultural developments, so that all might well be known as friendship bridges. We are making progress in cleaning up the Rio Grande, and we are finding increasingly better ways to prevent environmental pollution in the border area. There is a free flow of information and a spirit of cooperation. We have made a great deal of progress in dealing with the emigration of workers whom we would like to see remain in Mexico and find there an answer to their aspirations.

We are particularly interested in eliminating all instances of violence against Mexicans who seek opportunities, both in this country and in our own. For the sake of what our peoples represent and for the sake of the values that define us we cannot allow the human and labor rights of migrants to be violated. Let us draw strength from our generous and humanitarian societies in order to do away with all improper treatment.

I would also like to touch upon two topics of concern to us all. One is the fight against drug trafficking, which is viewed by Mexico as an unavoidable commitment because it is in defense of our national security and the health of our children. Within our borders, we shall never relent in this struggle. The second has to do with

the battle against pollution and the deterioration of the environment. This is a source of genuine anxiety for those in industrial production areas and for those of us who live in Mexico City, one of the largest cities in the world, but also one of the most heavily polluted. We now have laws in effect as stringent as any in the world, and we are firm in our decision to allow only clean investment, meeting standards that would be acceptable in the United States and Canada. I am convinced that through closer relations, more effective cooperation will be achieved against these two evils that harm our families and our very sense of dignity.

Members of the Legislature:

Texas is a state of contrasts, of varied climates, the home of a staunch breed of men and women. They share this trait with the Mexicans of the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua. Men and women of Mexican origin have called Texas their home for generations, and even centuries. The Mexican-American community is a source of admiration and pride for us. They have contributed to the grandeur of the United States and carry with them the seeds of our culture. I extend to them my recognition and an invitation to learn more about us, to visit us, and to also be transmitters of cultures, just as they are active builders of American life.

We have drawn closer to each other in mutual respect because we know that something extremely important in our mutual coexistence is at stake. We are at a stage in history when we can take meaningful steps that ensure the competitiveness of our countries and the welfare of our peoples for generations. Seldom do these opportunities arise in the course of history. We cannot afford to limit ourselves to short-term and local interests. These times demand of us a new mentality regarding our future in the world. We could let this opportunity go by, but it would be to our disadvantage. But, on the other hand, we could also have the courage to face up to world competition and act in benefit of our people. The decision is up to each nation. Governments are learning from their peoples. We are learning to understand, respect and work with each other, and this will enable us to undertake new joint actions, new tasks, and to achieve a higher standard of living and a major role in the world, for what could be the largest and most populous market in the world.

#### CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

**S.R. 522** - By Ellis: Extending congratulations to Lee Elliott Brown for recently being appointed to the Texas Guaranteed Student Loan Corporation Board.

**S.R. 523** - By Barrientos: Expressing appreciation to Roland Gamble, whose expertise has contributed immeasurably to the superb highway system of Texas.

**S.R. 524** - By Barrientos: Recognizing Bess Long on the occasion of her 35th birthday.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The President announced the purpose of the Joint Session had been accomplished and, in accordance with a motion previously adopted by the Senate, declared the Senate at 9:50 a.m. adjourned until 11:00 a.m. Monday, April 15, 1991.

#### APPENDIX

Sent to Governor  
(April 12, 1991)

**S.B. 351**

**S.B. 170**